IN THE CLAIMS:

1. A method of self-monitoring the operation of a proximity sensor comprising at least a transmitter, a receiver, and a first and second lightguide, including the steps of:

producing a beam in the transmitter;

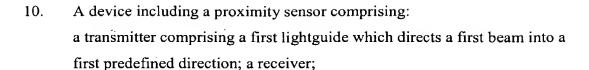
transmitting the beam into a first lightguide;

splitting the beam into a first beam and a second beam, within the first lightguide;

transmitting the second beam into the second lightguide; directing the second beam towards the receiver; and receiving and analyzing the second beam by the receiver to determine the operation of the proximity sensor.

- 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein:
 - the step of receiving and analyzing is executed by detecting the second beam by the receiver.
- 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein: the lightguides are made in one piece.
- 4. A lightguide system for the use with a proximity sensor comprising:
 - a first lightguide which directs a first beam into a first prefined direction;
 - a second lightguide which directs a reflection of the first beam into a second predefined direction;
 - a beam splitter within the first lightguide which splits an incident beam into a first and a second beam; and
 - a beam directing device directs the second beam from the first device which directs second beam into the second predefined direction.

- 5. A lightguide system according to claim 4, wherein: the beam splitter is a light directing device.
- 6. A lightguide system according to claim 4, wherein:
 the directing devices are arranged to direct the second beam from the first
 lightguide to the second lightguide via surfaces which also direct the first
 beam.
- 7. A lightguide system according to claim 4 wherein: the directing devices are arranged so that the second beam is directed from the first lightguide to the second lightguide via surfaces which did not direct the first beam.
- 8. A lightguide system according to claim 4, wherein: the lightguides are made in one piece.
- 9. Proximity sensor, comprising:
 - a transmitter comprising a first lightguide which directs a first beam into a first predefined direction;
 - a receiver;
 - a lightguide system used with the receiver;
 - a second lightsource which directs a reflection of the first beam into a second prefined direction;
 - a beam splitter within the first lightguide which splits an incident beam into a first and a second beam; and
 - a beam directing device which directs the second beam from the first lightguide into the second lightguide; and wherein
 - the second lightguide comprises a directing device which directs the second beam into the second predefined direction.



11. A device according to claim 11, wherein:

- a transmitter comprising a first lightguide which directs a first beam into a first predefined direction;
- a receiver;
- a lightguide system used with the receiver;
- a second lightsource which directs a reflection of the first beam into a second prefined direction;
- a beam splitter within the first lightguide which splits an incident beam into a first and a second beam; and
- a beam directing device which directs the second beam from the first lightguide into the second lightguide; and wherein the second lightguide comprises a directing device which directs the second beam into the second predefined direction.
- 12. A lightguide system according to claim 5, wherein:
 - the directing devices are arranged so that the second beam is directed from the first lightguide to the second lightguide via surfaces which did not direct the first beam.
- 13. A lightguide system according to claim 5, wherein:
 - the directing devices are arranged to direct the seond beam from the first lightguide to the second lightguide via surfaces which also direct the first beam.

- 14. A lightguide system according to claim 5, wherein:
 the directing devices are arranged so that the second beam is directed from
 the first lightguide to the second lightguide via surfaces which did not
 direct the first beam.
- 15. A lightguide system according to claim 13, wherein:

 the directing devices are arranged so that the second beam is directed from
 the first lightguide to the second lightguide via surfaces which did not
 direct the first beam.